

CADRE PLACE IS GIVEN BY TAFT TO SENATOR KNOX

The Pennsylvanian Will Succeed Elihu Root As Secretary of State

TAFT IS WELL PLEASED AT KNOX'S ACCEPTANCE

President-Elect Feels That in Selecting Knox He Has Secured a Great Lawyer and an Able Man for the Place.

Augusta, December 18.—William H. Taft tonight announced the appointment of United States Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania as Secretary of State in his cabinet.

The announcement followed the receipt by Mr. Taft of a telegram, which came late this afternoon, conveying the information from Mr. Knox that he would accept the premiership of the Taft cabinet. Mr. Taft, without delay, made the announcement that the matter was settled. In giving the details of the negotiations he said that the offer was made to Mr. Knox last Sunday morning in New York. That since the offer he had not heard from Mr. Knox until the telegram received today. After a consultation with Secretary Root in Washington last Saturday afternoon Mr. Taft said he made an effort to see the Pennsylvania senator there, but was informed that he was in New York to attend the dinner of the Pennsylvania society. He wired Mr. Knox to see him at the Henry W. Taft residence Sunday morning. The appointment was kept. Mr. Knox concluding his visit in time for Judge Taft to attend morning church service, but remaining at the Taft residence until after Judge Taft had gone to church.

Congratulations in Order.
"I feel that I am to be congratulated in securing the services of Senator Knox in my cabinet," said Judge Taft in making the announcement, and making the statement with the understanding that he was to be quoted.

"In selecting a Secretary of State I wanted first a great lawyer and second a man who would fill the public eye, not only here, but abroad, as a man who stands out prominently as a great American."

"Mr. Knox was a great Attorney General; he was a prominent candidate for the presidency, and he is recognized in the Senate and elsewhere as one of the great lawyers of that body."
Judge Taft also feels that from a political viewpoint the selection of Mr. Knox is most happy. He explained that there was a feeling that the statesman, Pennsylvania, with its assured republican majorities, often was slighted in the matter of recognition in the high councils of the party. That this will not be the case in the next administration was indicated by the announcement by Mr. Taft that he should invite Senator Knox to come to Augusta, that he might consult him freely with reference to filling other places in his cabinet. In fact, he said he was in need of such as he would be able to obtain from Mr. Knox regarding not only the cabinet, but many matters preliminary to the beginning of his administration. That Mr. Knox's influence would be potent was freely admitted by Mr. Taft.

Delay in Accepting.
The hesitation of Senator Knox to make a more speedy decision is attributed here to his desire to arrange, with due regard to the interests of his party and his state for relinquishing his seat in the Senate. Mr. Taft evinced many evidences of gratification at the decision reached.

The arrival of the senator in Augusta today, with the exception of Miss Helen, who is to reach here later, caused no small amount of joyous excitement and demonstration on the part of the residents of the city. The reception accorded the President-elect was ample in expressing the feeling of cordial southern hospitality.

Mr. and Mrs. Landon A. Thomas are entertaining the Tafts until Monday, when they will take possession of the Terrett cottage. Judge Taft lost no time in getting out to the golf course and pronounced it much to his liking, although he said he would have to get familiar with the sand greens, which were a little difficult after his play on grass.

Visit to Panama.
In discussing his forthcoming visit to Panama, Mr. Taft made it plain that it was his purpose to keep himself busy throughout his administration regarding the engineering features of the work on the isthmus as well as the administrative features. It is his intention now to visit the isthmus each year of his term and to take with him eminent civil engineers who are not connected with the work. There is some danger, he believes, that unless this close independent supervision is maintained regarding the physical features of the project, that grave mistakes might be made.

The problem that will receive the greatest consideration during the forthcoming trip relates to the engineering features of the Gatun dam. There has been some expert criticism as to the quality of the foundation which can be found for this structure, and it is Mr. Taft's intention to obtain from the most reliable sources available as much as may be known.

An invitation came to Mr. Taft today from President Philip Wain of the New Orleans Progressive union to have him return from Panama via that port.

Invitation From New Orleans.
"The people of New Orleans," the invitation reads, "cordially request and respectfully urge you to return from Panama via this port."
"We are deeply concerned, not only in the success of the administration, but in the success of the canal project and wish to assure you of our earnest belief in the wisdom of your return," the Savannah has come forward with a bid for Mr. Taft and he will be visited shortly by a delegation from that city asking him to attend a Yale reunion to be held there later. No indication has been given as to whether Mr. Taft will accept. His Atlanta visit which



SENATOR PHILANDER C. KNOX, Of Pennsylvania, Who Has Been Chosen By President-Elect Taft as Secretary of State in His Cabinet.

Achievements Of Knox As Attorney General

Washington, December 18.—Senator Knox's first appearance as a national figure was when he entered the cabinet of William McKinley as Attorney General in 1901 to succeed John W. Griggs of New Jersey. He was continued in the same office by President Roosevelt and continued to serve until he resigned in 1904 to accept the appointment of United States senator from Pennsylvania.

Senator Knox while Attorney General established a high record for his relentless prosecution of so-called trusts. One of his important victories was the suit against the Northern Securities company, a corporation with an authorized capital of \$400,000,000, organized for the purpose of taking over the capital stock of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads, two connecting lines, and in effect emerging them.

Mr. Knox also waged a notable fight against the so-called "beef trust." He filed an action against seven of the beef corporations in 1902, charging the defendants with being in a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

The Panama canal purchase in 1903 by the United States government for \$40,000,000, recently the subject of a special message from the President was "actually carried through by the Attorney General, P. C. Knox," to use the President's own language.

Mr. Knox was appointed to the Senate by Governor Pennypacker, June 10, 1904, then filling the vacancy caused by the death of M. S. Quay. He afterward was elected for a full term of six years, commencing March 4, 1906. His term would expire March 4, 1911.

SOME NEW LIGHT ON THE ROOSEVELT INCIDENT
Washington, December 18.—(Special.)—A special from Chicago tonight says: "Some light on the incident near the Forest Glen seminary, in which President Roosevelt is alleged to have taken umbrage at a group of girls for riding their horses past him, was obtained in Chicago today."

"Mrs. Clifford B. Potter, 4755 Lake avenue, whose daughter, Minnie, is in attendance at the Forest Glen seminary, was visiting Washington at the time the incident occurred. Today she told her impressions of the talk at the dinner table of the seminary following the encounter with the President in the morning."

"My daughter was in the riding party which went out in the morning with Miss Sisson, one of the riding instructors," she said. "But at dinner the girls seemed greatly wrought up over the incident, which they told of as having happened in the road near the school."

has been promised has not yet been definitely arranged as to the time. Mr. Taft said tonight that he had not yet determined on any one definitely for the attorney generalship. It is his desire to fill this place with an administrative genius, who will accomplish a reorganization of the department of commerce and labor and the interior, commerce and communications, and with his criticism, to the end that the work of these three branches of the government may be co-ordinated and brought into close and harmonious relationship.

Knox Will Accept.
Washington, December 18.—Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania, former Attorney General of the United States, who is to be Secretary of State in President Taft's cabinet, tonight discussed his selection with a representative of the Associated Press.

"It is true, as Mr. Taft has announced," he said, "that I have been extended his invitation to enter his cabinet as Secretary of State. I have had the offer under consideration for some time and have been persuaded by those with whom I have been conversed in and out of Pennsylvania that it is my clear duty to accept. I will leave the Senate with great regret as I have enjoyed its duties and associations, and with extreme reluctance I will lay down the commission of the Pennsylvania which have so splendidly supported me by their approval of my public service."

When asked whether he would rather remain in the Senate than to accept the cabinet portfolio he replied that never having served as Secretary of State he could really make no comparison.

"With me," he added, "public service is a duty which I accept because not of any honor which I feel I may derive therefrom, but because I feel that I owe it to my state and my country. I have, therefore, accepted philosophically the offices which have come to me, being content to remain where I was serving as long as I was doing my duty as a citizen thereby."

Supply Ship Sails.
Columbia, Ceylon, December 18.—The United States supply ship Cleopatra left here today in advance of the American battleship fleet for the Mediterranean by way of the Suez canal.

WITNESSES TELL OF ANNIS KILLING

Two Club Members Describe the Haines Affair

MAIN WITNESS IS FOUND

Boatman Who Seized Captain Hains When He Fired the Shots Has Been Found and Will Be Brought Into Court.

Flushing, N. Y., December 18.—The trial of Thornton J. Hains on charges of killing his brother, Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., in the killing of William E. Annis, was adjourned tonight until Monday, after a day in which the state developed the strongest testimony so far adduced. Two witnesses, Herbert F. Funke and Arthur Andrews, both eye witnesses of the shooting, swore that there was an interval between the first shot fired by Captain Hains at Annis and the others that came in fairly rapid succession.

Both of these club members declared positively that Thornton Hains pointed his revolver at those on the float after the first shot and before the succeeding shots were fired. An exhaustive cross-examination on this point, material to the prosecution's case, failed to shake their testimony. Andrews stated that following the first shot he saw the defendant point his revolver at the witness' father. "There was a first shot, then an interval when there were some more shots in quick succession, then a pause and a last shot, which went through the sail. I ran when I saw Thornton Hains point his revolver at my father and stood under the dock," said Andrews.

The witness, Funke, gave a graphic description of the shooting of Annis. Standing by with his arms folded, the army captain watched until Annis' boat swept across the float, said the witness, then, lifting the obscuring sail, Captain Hains fired several shots at the publisher.

Justice Crane admonished the jury to be careful and not permit any one to discuss the trial with them, and then adjourned the court until Monday. John Tonnies, the boatman who seized Captain Hains by the wrist at the time of the shooting and who has been missing since early in October, has been located and he will likely be a witness in the case.

Hains in Good Spirits.
Thornton Hains appeared in an unusually happy frame of mind today and talked over the test with his brother, Major Hains, and his lawyers as Mr. McIntyre cross-examined Mr. Storm. The cross-examination brought nothing new.

Mr. Storm was excused and Herbert L. Hains by the witness' father, Major Hains, and his lawyers as Mr. McIntyre cross-examined Mr. Storm. The cross-examination brought nothing new.

At the opening of court this afternoon Justice Crane said he would not hold court tomorrow. Mr. Funke resuming the stand was asked about the scene on the float following the shooting.

"The shooting had nearly ceased when I noticed Mr. Roberts, who came forward. A pistol was pointed in Roberts' direction by the defendant. They were about three feet apart."

"Was there any conversation later?"
"Yes, between Mr. Downs and the defendant. Mr. Downs asked the defendant to turn over his gun and he replied: 'There will be no more shooting. This is a case for the police. Call for an officer.' Mr. Downs said that it was a gentleman's club and he should turn over his revolver. The defendant then broke his revolver, saying, 'you notice there are no shots fired from my gun?'"

Cross-Examination.
Funke said a policeman came and Captain Hains was taken over to the corner of the float where Annis was lying. He said he did not see the defendant again that afternoon. The cross-examination of Funke was then commenced.

"No, sir."
Funke said he did not hear the defendant say, 'Keep off, I'm running this affair.'
After the cross-examination, the witness, L. M. McBride of Manhattan, a member of the Bayside Yacht club, was called.

"I was on the float when I heard the first shot," he testified. "I was looking under a rowboat when I heard the shot. I looked up and heard more shots. I saw the figure of a man with his hand holding a revolver and his arm concealed. He stooped down again. I saw the figure of a man with his hand holding a revolver and his arm concealed. He stooped down again. I saw the figure of a man with his hand holding a revolver and his arm concealed. He stooped down again."

Young Man Commits Suicide.
Montgomery, December 18.—A special to the Advertiser from Tuskegee, Ala., says: "Ben Estes, a young man who held a responsible position, killed himself in his bedroom early this morning by firing two pistol bullets into his forehead. The deed was committed despite the efforts of the roommate of Estes to prevent it. Physicians declared that excessive drinking had unsettled his mind."

Strict Censorship In Reelfoot Lake Cases

Union City, Tenn., December 18.—That a strict censorship of the press will be established during the night-rider trials was indicated when court opened this morning. After cautioning the jury to confine their reading to novels and good books, Judge Jos. E. Jones said: "I am going to make a request of the men who represent the newspapers here. As you know there are over 100 indictments yet to be tried. A juror who has heard from either a witness or from one who has heard from a witness what purports to be an account of what happened, is incompetent as a juror. The supreme court has held that a newspaper report of testimony comes within the forbidden field. Hence if the newspapers report this testimony at this trial, it will make it impossible to secure a jury in the cases to come and thus justice will be defeated."

"This is a very serious phase of the trial. The court will first make this request in a very polite and informal way, trusting that the good sense and patriotism of those who own the papers will lead them to comply with it. Of course, if it be disregarded, then the court will be compelled very reluctantly, to take such steps as may be necessary and legal to protect the interest of the commonwealth."

"It has been suggested that the ruling apply only to papers which circulate in this county and that papers at a distance be exempted. I do not believe this would be fair, hence no exemption will be made."

This statement created a decided sensation. Quite a number of the Tennessee daily papers have staffs of men here and these men quickly consulted, but reached no decision. Most of them, however, are sending out the testimony in detail.

A little court room was packed to suffocation, even the aisles being crowded, while an eager throng, unable to obtain admission, stood all day upon the stairway leading to the court room and filled the corridors. The crowd is made up of almost entirely of newspaper men appearing on the scene to the evident delight and relief of the court officials.

The prisoners, unkempt, scowling and silent, pay little attention to the proceedings. Only once today did they betray any emotion. One witness, who had been sworn into the band against his will, testified that the only part of the trial he remembered was that part that provided that they would kill him if he revealed anything. At this a sardonic grin spread over the faces of more than one of the eight prisoners.

Edward Powell, husband of the only woman witness yet to be called, was an important factor in the state's behalf. Powell was dragged from his bed the night of the Rankin murder and forced to accompany the band to the Walnut Log hotel, from which Rankin and Taylor were taken. Powell recognized Frank Fehrerger as the man who opened Rankin's valise, took out and read a letter. He recognized Garrett Johnson as the leader, and Boy Ransom as the man in the white mask, the only one so disguised. Fehrerger has confessed and will be used as a witness by the state.

When the riders took Powell along he heard the riders questioning the two men as to their role in the trial in the Reelfoot district. Near the spot where Rankin was murdered they halted Powell until the murder was done. They asked him if he recognized any of them and when he said no they told him to tell Ward, the hotel proprietor, to come down for the bodies of his guests.

Powell was arrested by the soldiers and testified before the coroner that he failed to recognize the riders, but did so because he feared for his life. He was present when the body of Rankin, wrapped in a sheet, was carried from the spot upon which the trial is being held, the Walnut Log hotel, and one of the men who helped carry the body was Tom Wilson, who Powell recognized as one of the night riders who helped to murder Rankin.

"I did not remove a percent of valorem due on print paper and wood pulp. They said they wanted it removed because the cost of print paper and wood pulp has increased 50 per cent, but they would not show that the increase was due to the duty and the Speaker refused to allow the duty to be removed."

"They were ashamed," Mr. Cannon said, turning to Vice-President-elect Sherman, who was a guest with him at the function, "they were ashamed to explain that this was the real reason for their pounding during your campaign and mine. They were met with a refusal from the majority and the Speaker. The Speaker would have been like a cat in hell with out claws if he had not fought against such usurpation."

PRESIDENT CASTRO IS TRYING TO FIX THINGS

Berlin, December 18.—There is an evident desire on the part of President Castro to effect an arrangement of the outstanding difficulties between Venezuela and France. When asked today whether there was a possibility of relations being renewed between the two countries President Castro authorized a diplomat, who is accompanying him, to make the following statement:

"I believe it would be very easy to bring about a renewal of relations between Venezuela and France by submitting the question at issue to arbitration in the usual way adopted when two nations cannot find other means for settling their differences."

President Castro had a lengthy conference at his hotel today with a prominent representative of the German foreign office. As the latter spoke Spanish and not even an interpreter was present the subject matter of the interview is not known. President Castro also received General Matre, the minister of Chile to Germany.

A further consultation between President Castro and Dr. Israel took place this afternoon. The surgeon advised Senator Castro to remain quiet.

REQUEST FOR MORE MONEY FOR PANAMA CANAL WORK

Washington, December 18.—A request for a urgent deficiency appropriation of \$5,438,000 to carry on the work on the isthmian canal at the present rate during the balance of the fiscal year, and for new projects, was received by the House today from the Secretary of War. Last year a deficiency appropriation of \$11,990,000 was made.

The principal share of the desired appropriation is for the Atlantic division, where are located the Gatun locks and dam. For this division an appropriation of \$3,431,000 is required.

Chairman Goethals of the commission explained that the current appropriation was based on the mistaken idea that Congress had appropriated for a rock crushing plant at Porto Bello, an erecting plant for the Gatun locks and dams, and vessels to transport the crushed rocks. For these purposes \$2,500,000 is now asked. Of the total appropriation requested \$2,438,000 is for labor and \$2,000,000 for materials.

Examination to Be Made.
Washington, December 18.—The President is considering the advisability of having a thorough examination and report made on the character of foundations under the locks and important dams along the line of the Panama canal. So much has been said recently concerning conditions that exist beneath the site of the works that it is regarded as important to carefully determine at this time the exact magnitude of the task of protection.

No Warrant for Arrest.
New Braunfels, Tex., December 18.—So far as can be ascertained tonight no warrant has been issued here for the arrest of Mrs. Maria Clapp, as stated in a dispatch from New York. Mrs. Clapp and her husband, Herbert Clapp, came to New Braunfels 18 months ago from Philadelphia and purchased a country place near here, where they have since made their home.

JUDGE GARY SAYS PROTECTION IS BEST FOR STEEL

With No Tariff Judge Gary Declares Government Control Would Be Necessary

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES NEED PROTECTION MOST

If Tariff Were Taken Off of Steel the Magnate Says That Profits Would Be Reduced and Wages Would Be Cut.

Washington, December 18.—"If you protect our competitors, you leave us above protection, and I believe that the United States Steel corporation should make public its affairs and submit to government control," was the remarkable declaration of Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel corporation at the tariff hearing before the House ways and means committee today.

"This is radical," he added, "but remember that I am not speaking for the steel corporation in saying this."

Judge Gary, like Charles M. Schwab, who appeared before the committee on Tuesday, was an admirable witness, giving much information and submitting to a severe cross-examination. His testimony in substance showed that the tariff is needed more as a protection for the independent steel manufacturers than for the steel corporation. Like Mr. Schwab, Judge Gary declared that the reduction of the duty on certain steel products would compel the steel companies to reduce the cost of labor.

He said competitors of the steel corporation needed protection but that the corporation could take care of itself.

"Suppose this committee were to wipe out the steel duty entirely, the United States Steel corporation would still survive," inquired Representative Champ Clark of Missouri.

"I cannot say," replied Judge Gary, "but I am of the impression that if we did we would have a monopoly of the market in this country. I don't think we could make a reasonable and fair profit if the tariff is put on that basis."

Tariff on Hides.
Declaring it would make no difference to the concern he represented if the tariff on hides is lowered, raised or taken off entirely, A. R. Union of Armour & Co., the first witness on the stand today, said that the tariff had added from 90 cents to \$1.50 to the value of hides. He asserted the farmer received the entire benefit of this increase in value.

Mr. Union said the statement that the packers control the tanning as well as the packing business is inconsistent. "I think it is a case we would want hides on the free list," he said.

Mr. Union admitted that the packers had interests in some tanneries and that Mr. Armour owns stock in the United States Leather Co., a tannery.

Judge E. H. Gary who said he has been chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel corporation for five years, was the first witness when the stand was taken up. He said that Mr. Schwab in his testimony before the committee Tuesday had not in his estimate figured enough for depreciation of the cost of pig iron at from \$14.75 to \$15 a ton as compared to \$14, the cost given by Mr. Schwab.

The committee then took a recess for lunch.

Judge Gary was accompanied by two assistants with voluminous data and statistics. He devoted much time to giving a detailed statement of the cost of producing steel. He said the average mining cost in the Lake Superior region is \$1.45, including royalty, depreciation and mining cost. The freight, he said, to the low lake ports, such as Chicago, averages \$1.45. He said that the manufacturer's cost of pig iron at Chicago amounts to between \$14.75 and \$15.

Judge Gary declared the manufacturers in figuring the cost of production have not stipulated a sufficient amount for depreciation to keep up their plants. He said the United States Steel corporation can produce iron and steel materially cheaper than the cost of its competitors. He estimated the difference of cost at about \$1 a ton, which, he said, was due to the method, character of equipment and cost of certain material to the corporation.

"Don't you believe it is more than \$1.20?" asked Chairman Payne.

Advantage of Corporation.
"I do," replied Judge Gary. "The corporation, which has a decided advantage in the quality and quantity of ore and an advantage in owning its own lines of transportation by lake and rail, can naturally manufacture pig iron cheaper than those companies which have not those advantages. I think there is no doubt that the difference in cost is more than \$2."

It has been testified at a previous tariff hearing that the United States Steel corporation can produce pig iron at a cheaper cost than other steel companies, but information as to the cost of production has not been obtainable.

Judge Gary testified the cost to produce iron in England is \$9 a ton; that the lowest cost in the Lorraine district of Germany is \$8.50 a ton and in other parts of Germany \$11 a ton. He said that eliminating the profit all along the line that entered into the manufacture of pig iron, the cost of production in the United States is \$12.65 a ton. He said that the general manufacturer could not produce it for less than \$15 a ton.

Declaring the average cost of producing pig iron in all of the plants of the United States Steel corporation is \$15.30 a ton, Judge Gary gave the figures by which this average was estimated.

Iron ore used in the production of a ton of iron costs \$8.62, he said. The other items which go to make up the \$15.30, he said, are coke, \$1.15; limestone, 40c; scrap, 15c; clinker and scale, 12c; labor, materials and operating cost, \$1.25, and depreciation, 10c.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 9.)